

Fair, colder tonight and tomorrow.

NUMBER 4217.

EXPRESS COMPANY ROBBED OF \$18,000; SLEUTHS AT WORK

Supposed to Have Been Transferred While on the Road.

BIG SUM UNDISTURBED

Lying in Same Pouch Gives Detectives Clue to Solve Mystery.

Eighteen thousand dollars was abstracted from an express pouch between Augusta, Ga., and New York, presumably on Sunday, and the Pinkerton detectives are now making a minute investigation into the case, with little hopes of success. One report places the amount at \$17,000, but it is thought the larger sum is correct.

The Southern Express Company received the package at Augusta. From there it was carried to Columbia, S. C., where it lay over for two or three hours in the station, according to what could be learned this morning, and was then transferred to the through Southern train from Savannah to Washington, which train was due in Washington about 9 p. m., Sunday.

In Washington the pouch was transferred to the Adams Express Company and by it transferred to New York. When it reached New York and was opened, the loss of the \$18,000 was discovered.

Big Sum Overlooked.

The pouch, which was robbed, contained another money package, in which was \$50,000. This was undisturbed. The failure to touch this second package, which could have been as easily removed as the smaller one if the man who made the raid had had the chance, is the clue upon which the detectives are working and they hope by a process of elimination to narrow the field of investigation materially from this feature. The pouch was opened by snipping the wire running through the folds in the top when the pouch is fastened, the money taken out, and then the two ends of the wire were fastened together again. This left the seals intact. Further, a messenger in making the usual test of the security of the pouch by pulling on the two ends of the wire would be deceived into thinking that it was in the same condition as when originally sent.

Locked in Safe.

In addition to the safeguards afforded by the pouch itself and the usual precautions in regard to messengers, the pouch was locked in a safe, the combination of which was not known to the messengers or their helpers and only to the transfer clerks at the various places where the safe was opened for the receipt of additional pouches.

The loss occasioned a commotion among the express officials, and among those who are now said to be in Washington, looking into the situation are General Agent Barrett, of New York, of the Adams Express Company; Superintendent H. E. Huff, of the Washington company, formerly of Washington, and now located in Baltimore, and Superintendent Sadler, of the Southern Express Company, with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C. They have had numerous conferences with the Washington officials, the messengers and helpers, who came into contact with the pouch, and with the Pinkertons, but so far as can be learned they have made but little progress.

Messengers Closely Questioned.

Three men who handled the pouch have been closely questioned and are now in the city, laying off their progress while the investigation is in progress. These are Messenger Moore, who had the Adams Express run from Savannah to Washington; Messenger Jordan, who had the Adams Express run from Richmond, Va., to New York, and who picked up the pouch in Washington, and Arthur Teller, helper on the New York run, who is a Washington man and lives at 467 G street southwest. They have been practically immured in the office of the Adams Express Company in this city, it has been impossible to see any of them, and it would have profited little if they had been seen, as the officials have warned them to say absolutely nothing about the case to any one.

The name of the original sender of the money from Augusta or the person to whom it was destined in New York, is not known, but it is supposed to have been a transfer between banks as at this season of the year large amounts of money are annually transferred from the South to the North because of the sale of cotton crop.

Investigation at Columbia.

Another investigation is in progress at the Columbia office, and those who are familiar with the facts predict that if the mystery is ever solved it will be found that Messengers Moore and Jordan, and Helper Teller had absolutely nothing to do with the loss, but that it took place before the supposed bundle of money was ever transferred to them.

A coincidence which is causing much comment is the report that this is the third money package passing through the Columbia office which has been lost in the last two or three years. The first was for \$10,000, and was supposed to have been abstracted from the safe at Columbia. The second was a case which started out in which a shipment of money reached New York in the shape of pieces of newspaper neatly cut to the size of bank notes. They were as mysterious as the disappearance of the \$18,000 last Sunday, and it is said, the culprit was never found.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, \$2.25. Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday, Sunday; tickets good on all trains except Congressional Limited, and good return until Sunday night.—Adv.

The Washington Times

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1906.

LAST EDITION

PRICE ONE CENT.

TYPE OF THE SOLDIERS WHO MAKE UP THE ARMIES UNDER MORALES AND CACERES



IN CHARGE OF A GUN.

PRINTERS' STRIKE ON IN WASHINGTON

Both Sides Are Confident of Victory.

STRIKERS HAVE LARGE FUND

Union Has Been Preparing for Present Issue for More Than a Year.

This morning the register was opened at the Typographical Temple for the signatures of the striking members of the union who failed to report for work at the shops of the members of the Washington Typothetae. Something near 140 job and book printers have signed the roll and will receive the weekly benefit provided during the strike.

The contract with the employing job printers ended last night, and this morning not a union man reported for work, and not a shop conceded the demand for the eight-hour day. There is no indication of a break on the part of either faction, and the strike will probably last indefinitely.

Situation Is Peculiar.

"The situation is peculiar," said T. C. Parsons, who is the official spokesman for the strikers. "Both factions have been preparing for the action of today for eighteen months. Both have known of its coming and both have sought to fortify themselves. From this fact it is not likely that any hasty or unforeseen things will take place. It will merely be a test of strength in Washington, as it is in all the other cities in which the strike was declared on the first of the year."

The strength of the union's position lies in the fact that some months ago preparation was begun to amass a fund to provide for the present emergency. At first an assessment of one-half of 1 per cent was levied on all members of the union. Later this was increased to fifty cents a week, and but recently that sum has been again increased to 10 per cent of the wages of all working members. These assessments, throughout the strength of the union, raised an immense fund. For example, in Washington there are but 140 men out of employment, while 1,800 are paying 10 per cent of a good wage for their support.

Union Well Prepared.

The men will receive a benefit fee in proportion to their needs, the men of large families getting more than the unmarried men, but generally it will amount to more than half the wages they drew when at work.

With the Typothetae the situation seems less definitely outlined. The question upon which the winning or losing of the battle hinges is whether or not non-union men in sufficient numbers can be secured to fill the places of those who have walked out. The members report that they have probably one-fourth the men that they need today. They expect to put on a few men before the end of the week, as a printer's week begins and ends with Saturday night, and it is difficult to procure men at other times.

Employers Fill Vacancies.

A regular corps of employment agents is in the field investigating applications and are being found, they are being sent to the employers. A member of the executive committee of the Typothetae stated that every protection was guaranteed non-union men, and that though no interference was anticipated, the employers were going to see that the men were in no way disturbed.

The only point of difference between the Columbia Typographical Union and the Washington Typothetae is the attempt of the union to enforce the eight-hour day instead of the old schedule of nine hours. The order emanates from the central office in Indianapolis, and the strike is general, including 300 towns in the United States.

In Washington personal feeling has been aroused on but one point—the arbitration clause. In the contract between the union and the Typothetae, a clause states that all differences shall be arbitrated, and provides a board for that purpose. The present difficulty arose, however, submitted to that board, although the employers asked it. The union merely terminated its contract under a subsequent clause which they hold they have a right to do at

(Continued on Second Page.)

LA FOLLETTE TAKES SEAT IN SENATE

Former Governor of Wisconsin Cordially Welcomed.

Presented to Fairbanks by His Colleague, Spooner—Creates Impression.

Immediately after the preliminaries incident to the reconvening of the Senate at noon today had been dispensed with, Senator La Follette was sworn in as United States Senator from Wisconsin.

The credentials of the new Senator, signed by Governor Davidson, his successor as chief executive of Wisconsin, were presented to the President of the Senate by his colleague, Senator Spooner, who also escorted the new Senator to the chair for the administration of the oath of office.

Creates Impression.

Dressed in the conventional garb of the Senator, Senator La Follette made a deep impression on his colleagues, when with Mr. Spooner he walked down the aisle from a seat near the entrance to the cloakroom, where a few moments before he met a majority of the senators present.

After the oath of office, Senator La Follette took his seat in Cherokee Strip, close to the one occupied by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania. He was besieged by many of the members of the chamber, who came over to congratulate him.

Chairman River Front Committee.

Senator La Follette has been assigned to the chairmanship of the committee to investigate the condition of the Potomac River front at Washington, D. C., in addition to six other committees. He will have a committee room in the old terrace portion of the Capitol.

Senator and Mrs. La Follette arrived from the West last evening and went at once to the Raleigh Hotel. The Senator denied himself to interviewers during the evening, sending word that he was not feeling well. Mrs. La Follette lost no time in setting on the inevitable business of new arrivals in Washington—that of house hunting.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The Lake Superior storm will drift northeastward and cause unsettled weather, with rain or snow in the lower lake region and upper Ohio valley during the next thirty-six hours; elsewhere in the Washington forecast district fair weather with somewhat lower temperatures will prevail.

TEMPERATURE.	
9 a. m.	35
12 m.	35
3 p. m.	35
6 p. m.	35
9 p. m.	35

THE SUN.	
Sun sets today	4:51
Sun rises tomorrow	7:19

TIDE TABLE.	
High tide today	3:30 p. m.
Low tide today	9:27 p. m.
High tide tomorrow	3:30 a. m., 4:11 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow	10:2 a. m., 11:10 p. m.

Gen. Roderiguez Slain In Puerto Plata Fight

Leader of Revolutionary Forces Meet Death at End of Three Days' Battle—Sought the Presidency.

CAPE HATIEY, Jan. 4.—General Roderiguez, the revolution leader in Santo Domingo, has been killed at the end of three days of fierce hand-to-hand fighting in the outskirts of Puerto Plata. This information was received this morning by the Dominican minister, who called at the State Department.

General Roderiguez had proclaimed his intention of making himself president of the Dominican Republic in case he should emerge from the conflict in which the odds were so overwhelmingly against him.

The Dominican minister considers the situation in Santo Domingo as exceedingly alarming. Although he discussed the situation at some length with officials of the State Department it is not known if he made any request for interference on the part of this Government.

Wire communication throughout the republic of Santo Domingo is badly crippled, according to dispatches that reached the State Department this morning from its representatives there. All service in that part of the island is interrupted, except between Santo Domingo city and Puerto Plata, and a delay of as much as twenty-four hours is being experienced on that line.

This will greatly effect communication with the South American country over the French cable, about which there has arisen international complications between Venezuela and France, is relayed through the present seat of hostilities.

Cespedes Defeated Rodriguez's Troops

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 4.—Reports received today from Santo Domingo state that Gen. Demetrio Rodriguez, who commanded the Morales troops in the fighting which has occurred near Porto Plata, has been killed. Rodriguez had announced that if his attack on Porto Plata proved successful he would set himself up as a candidate for President of Santo Domingo.

The Morales troops were repulsed in their attack on Porto Plata by the Cespedes forces under General Cespedes. Later Cespedes attacked General Rodriguez's position outside Porto Plata. Many men were killed and wounded on both sides, and the battle, resulted in the defeat of the Morales troops.

General Roderiguez, whose death is thus announced, was a prominent factor for years in Santo Domingo affairs. He was educated at Fordham's College, New York. He was considered to be one of the most formidable opponents, but after the last revolution laid down his arms when promised he would be allowed to collect the customs and other revenues in the province of Monte Christi.

Before the Senate attempts seriously to approach final action on the Santo Domingo treaty, there will be a determined effort to secure more information than is now possessed, either by the State Department or the Committee on Foreign Relations, concerning the merits

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK.

GIANT ARMY PLOT TO KILL NICHOLAS

Czar Much Shaken by New Development.

TREASURY IN TROUBLE

Revolutionary Leaders Declare Time Is Ripe for Union of Forces.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—A plot to assassinate the Czar, in which many high army officers are involved, is currently reported today.

A number of arrests have been made in connection with the plot, and others are expected. There is a difference of opinion as to whether this conspiracy is the work of revolutionaries or of the Grand Duca Cabal, which desires to get rid of the Czar in order that a stronger man may secure the reins of government, regarding this as the only chance for the salvation of the monarchy and dynasty.

It is reported that some of those who have been arrested have been tortured in order to extort confessions as to the leaders of the plot. The Czar is much shaken by these new developments. Great secrecy is maintained by the officials in regard to what happened.

Big Deficit.

To add to the troubles of the government, it is said that the treasury is in serious trouble. The budget which has just been completed, will show a deficit of nearly \$25,000,000, and it seems reasonably certain that a new loan will be necessary. In fact, former Finance Minister Kokovtsov has gone to France for the purpose of discussing the flotation of the new loan. It is meant that the government is practicing all sorts of economies.

Among others is the closing down of the Putiloff Works. This is regarded as a serious matter, as it throws into idleness several of the most revolutionary workmen about St. Petersburg.

At a meeting of the revolutionary organization it has been decided to discourage sporadic uprisings and to make plans for a general movement all over Russia at the same time. The leaders are of the opinion that the country is in a state of anarchy and that the time is nearly ripe for the correlation of all the revolutionary forces.

Anxiety Felt.

Considerable anxiety is felt in connection with the fact that it has been more than a month since any official news has been received from Manchuria, and almost as long since Governor General Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, of the Caucasus, has reported. While this lack of news is regarded as probably due to the interference with telegraph and railway communication, it is feared that it may have a more sinister meaning.

While reports have been received from General Orloff, in command of the troops in the provinces to the effect that he has succeeded in restoring order, other advisers declare that in Esthonia, particularly, the rebellion is gaining ground and that the country people continue to plunder the houses of the nobility and in some cases to murder the occupants. While there are no overt acts at Riga, Mitten, or the other large cities just at present, the country districts in the Baltic provinces seem to be in a state of anarchy despite the reassuring messages from General Orloff.

Warns the Jews.

Premier Lamsdorf has notified the Hebrews that unless they break away from the revolutionaries, they need expect no consideration from the government, and no improvement in their condition. This statement was made to a delegation which recently waited on the prime minister. The delegation declared that there was no foundation for the report that a portion of the contributions sent from the United States and Great Britain had been diverted to the purposes of the revolution.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorf will shortly reply to the demand of the British government for an explanation of the statement of Admiral Rogestevsky that the Japanese had been defeated at the battle of Tsushima. Count Lamsdorf is said to disavow all responsibility for the publication and Rogestevsky may be reprimanded.

REV. I. R. PIERCE TO LECTURE.

The Rev. Dr. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Church, will deliver an illustrated lecture at Eastern High School tomorrow evening. The lecture is given in connection with the course at the Walsh Night School.

ANOTHER MIDDY PLACED ON TRIAL AT THE ACADEMY

Young Foster Enters Plea of Not Guilty on Each Count.

COFFIN'S CASE CLOSED

Errors Corrected and Papers Will Be Sent to Secretary of Navy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 4.—After yesterday's record of Decatur's trial was read and approved the court corrected several clerical errors in the record of Midshipman Coffin, the first of the midships caught by Admiral Sands' special board of inquiry.

Coffin was tried for hazing Midshipman Kimbrough, of the fourth class. Kimbrough was sent to the hospital. The verdict in Coffin's case is said to be guilty. The papers now go to Secretary Bonaparte.

The case of Midshipman Foster, first class, was called by the judge advocate. The formality of swearing in the court was again gone through. The accused asked that E. N. Theall be appointed his counsel, and this was done. Before entering his plea of not guilty Mr. Theall moved to strike out the first, second, and fourth specifications on the ground that they were not drawn in accordance with the regulations in that they were too indefinite. The court overruled the objection and the trial proceeded.

To the charge and each specification Foster answered not guilty.

Roberts First Witness.

Midshipman Chester Sayre Roberts, of the fourth class, the victim of Foster's hazing, was the first witness. Without hesitation, he recognized the accused as Midshipman Foster, of the first class. Witness said he could not say definitely that the accused had hazed him. On one occasion accused ordered him to report to his (Foster's) room, 140, in Bancroft hall, and was told to go in the locker.

Witness said he answered questions and some one told him, by a motion of the thumb, to stand on his head, and he did it a number of times. Witness said he was ordered by some one to hang in the locker, and he did so. "Foster asked me," said witness, "if I was very much excited; he felt my pulse and let me go." Witness said there were several midshipmen in the room at the time.

Decatur Was There.

Decatur was one of them. The stunts performed by the witness were in response to signals from some one's thumb, and in the opinion of the witness, the stunts were performed by Midshipman Foster. Witness said he had been ordered under the table several times. He was ordered the first time by Foster, because he knew his voice. The second time he was ordered under the table witness said he was ordered by some one to hang in the locker, and he did so. "Foster asked me," said witness, "if I was very much excited; he felt my pulse and let me go." Witness said there were several midshipmen in the room at the time.

Probably Foster.

The witness finally said, in reply to a question from the judge advocate, that if he had been asked at the time he would have answered Foster. On cross-examination by Mr. Theall, Midshipman Roberts said he did not know who it was that he had seen hanging in the locker, but he believed it was Foster, because he knew his voice.

First Class Privilege.

Midshipman W. R. Manier, second class, knew Foster. He sat at the same table with the accused. Witness knew Midshipman Roberts by sight. Roberts was put under the table. Witness was not positive, but thought Roberts was there by order of Midshipman Foster. Witness thought the table incident happened just after the football season.

To put a fourth class man under the table was a first class privilege and the privilege was not exercised by any other upper class man without permission from the first class. Witness said if he had been speaking of the table incident at the time it happened he would have said that Foster had ordered Roberts under the table. On cross-examination by Mr. Theall, witness said there had been some discussion at the table about the table incident, but he could not say that a second class man ordered Roberts under the table.

Replying to a question from the judge advocate, witness said that Foster was in charge of the table at which Roberts sat, and was responsible for the table incident. Midshipman C. R. Hyatt, second class, testified that he was acquainted with Midshipman Roberts. Witness was present when Roberts was put under the table. It occurred about six weeks ago, but he could not say who ordered Roberts under the table. He understood to put a middle under the table was a first class privilege.

Saw Him Under Table.

Midshipman W. L. Beck, second class, stated that Foster sat at the head of the table. He was not personally acquainted with Roberts, but knew him. Mad seen him go under the table, but could not say who gave the order. To put a man under the table was a first class